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1.15 " " 1.45 " " 15 " "

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7.40					Tinghsia					7.40					Changsha				
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7.50					Changsha					7.50					Peking				
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 The Removal of the Capital of Kwangsi.
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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. 1509

THE PERKING SCANDALS.
SIGNIFICANT ACTION BY
FOREIGN BANKERS.

The Peking correspondent of the N. C. Daily News telegraphing on June 23rd, said:-

The opinion is generally held that the recent dismissals of officials constitute a coup in the interests of what is known as the Anhui party. All the dismissed officials, including a functionary in the War Department, who is suspected of embezzlement, belong to the Cantonese party.

No further developments have taken place, but it is significant that the banks, which were considering the question of releasing three-quarters of a million sterling of the two millions provided for salt reorganization in the Reorganization Loan, have declined to hand over the money to the Government until assurances have been received that the policy of reform advised by Sir Richard Dane shall not be interfered with.

Evidence is accumulating that the present Minister of Finance is cognisant of intrigues to evade the conditions of the loan agreement and to defeat the policy of reform.

The terms Anhui and Cantonese parties as applied to the parties who are struggling to control finances, for that is what it amounts to, are misleading, for the provincial origin of their respective adherents has little to do with their political colour; it merely happens that the principal leaders hail respectively from Anhui and Kiangtung.

It is difficult to define the policy of either party, but the Anhui party includes those with military influence who desire that a larger share of the revenues should be devoted to the purposes of the army. This party is believed to be inimical to the employment of foreigners, and is generally regarded as reactionary. The Cantonese party is more far-seeing and realizes the necessity of foreign assistance and might be termed progressive. Both parties, unfortunately, are credited with a common ambition, namely scheming to achieve their personal ends regardless of the welfare of the State.

It is by no means certain that the Anhui party is now going to be victorious, for the more brazen Cantonese control so many sources of revenue that an administrative deadlock may ensue if they are ousted altogether.

SUBMARINE "BLOCKADE."
WHAT IT ACCOMPLISHES.

According to the Admiralty summary the submarine pirates between May 18 and 26 succeeded in scuttling one British steamer, whereas there were no fewer than 1,323 possible targets in the shape of steamships of all nationalities entering and leaving home ports within these seven days. To this modest "bag" must be added a fishing vessel.

Our total shipping losses, exclusive of fishing vessels, from the beginning of the war down to May 26, are as follows:-

Sunk by cruisers	50
Sunk by mines	42
Sunk by submarines	62

Total 154
 Within the same period 66,511 over-cargo steamers of all nationalities have arrived at or sailed from ports in the United Kingdom. A comparison of these two figures is sufficient to reveal the insignificant result of ten months' warfare against peaceful shipping.

RACE UNDER FIRE.

BLUE FUNNEL LINER STRUCK BY
PIRATE'S SHELLS.

The Blue Funnel liner *Ping Suey* had a lucky escape at the end of May when making for London from Batavia, with valuable general cargo but no passengers.

A shot across the bows was the first intimation of the presence of an enemy submarine. Captain Pie, the master, gave orders to the engine-room for every ounce of speed to be forced out of the ship and soon she was forging through the water at top speed, with the submarine hard in pursuit. The latter was one of the newest type, with two masts, and fitted with wireless apparatus.

When first seen she was on the surface and was about two miles away. Almost immediately she opened fire on the *Ping Suey*, which was, of course, flying the British flag. When the *Ping Suey's* engines began to force her through the water the German rapidly dropped astern.

Before this, however, the liner had been battered by the gunfire. Several shells burst over the bridge, and one burst aft and did considerable damage to the poop.

RUBBER FROM COCHIN-CHINA.

The export of rubber from Cochin-China is becoming more important every year. A recent publication estimates the capital employed in the production of rubber in Cochin-China to be not less than 20,000,000fr. (£1,200,000); this is probably below the right figure, as there are numerous small private estates whose capitalization cannot be calculated. The same publication gives the actual planted area at about 25,000 acres, which have on them some 4,626,000 trees. Labour is said to be cheaper than in Malaya; the difference is given as 25 per cent. Planters have not yet felt any great lack of labour, yet it does not appear that the cost of production is lower than in Malaya.

The Russian Consul at Samas in Persia states that the murder and abduction of Christians happen regularly. Twenty-five of the most noble inhabitants of Gul-yaschau have been brought to the cemetery on a command given by Turkish officers, and in the presence of their family have been slaughtered there. A missionary was crucified and afterwards, still being alive, burned; and a bishop was hanged. Fugitives of the Catholic mission were brought before the Turkish consul and 64 of them murdered. Quite a number of other abominable actions are reported.

SUN AND WU.
OLD PRECEPTS IN MODERN
WARFARE.

(BY GEORGE RUSSELL, A.E. IN "THE TIMES.")

Before the invention of printing, the ancient author studied the economic use of words. Some, like Indian Kapila and Patanjali, concentrated their wisdom into a few aphorisms so highly charged with thought that properly to apprehend their meaning each aphorism must be brooded over for months. It may be worth while to draw attention to what is perhaps the most concentrated form of military wisdom, what, indeed, might be almost called the sacred books of war, such are their age. I refer to the Articles of Sun-tzu and the Sayings of Wutzu, written about the fifth century B.C. Sun and Wu were two famous Chinese Generals, and their aphorisms were translated a few years ago by Captain Cathrop, under the title of "The Book of War." Patanjali, Kapila, and Sankara, the Indian masters of concentrated writing, are hardly more concentrated than Sun or Wu, and anybody who studies the Chinese classics will find the moderns have little to teach them in theory. These aphorisms are the very abstractions of warfare. In the precepts of Sun and the sayings of Wu we find two divergent warfare policies; and, on a colossal scale in Europe, we find these two policies in operation to-day.

Two rival policies.
 Sun is the ruthless efficient general who believes in a policy of frightfulness. Wu, while as wise in strategy, would carry on war in a noble spirit. Sun says: "In reducing an enemy to submission inflict all possible damage upon him. Store up the enemy's property." Wu says: "Let the army on no account cut the crops or burn the barns, and so show the people there is no cruel desire. Those who wish to surrender should be received and made free from anxiety." This is only what is to be expected from one who warns that: "If conduct departs from the Way and the undertaking accord not with righteousness, then disaster befalls the mighty." His ideal general is one who "is master of both arms and letters. He who is both brave and tender can be entrusted with troops." He is under no illusions about the glory of war. "Those who have gained power on earth by many victories are few." He even intimates that the more victories a general gains the worse it is for the country. "Five victories will wear out a nation." Except for this difference of spirit it is difficult to see that one is wiser in his warfare policy than the other.

Dangers of long wars.
 Sun warns us of the dangers of prolonged war. "The skilful general has never gained advantage from lengthy operations." In fact, he says, "There never has been a country which has benefited from a prolonged war."

If a war be distant the citizens are impoverished, he says, but adds a consolation, "food for the army's service can be taken from the enemy." I am afraid the German staff have studied Sun and applied his policy; but did they remember his warning about the angry and hasty general who makes "his men surge like ants against the ramparts before the time is ripe and one-third of them are killed to no purpose?" Sun will have no Kaisers or Crown Princes in the field interfering with the generals. He says, "The prince will embarrass his army by ordering it to go forward when it should not. Ignorant of the situation of the army, he settles its dispositions." Sun believes in the home authorities trusting the generals. When princes come "This is to fill the soldiers with mistrust." More than this, "Dangers from neighbouring princes arise." The situation in Europe to-day justifies Sun in his wisdom.

Here is something also for our generals and Press Bureau and for the Press itself. "A victory even if popularly proclaimed as such by the common folk may not be a true success. To win in fight and for the kingdom to say 'Well done' does not mark the summit of attainment." Before making war, Sun recommends you to study. "First, the rule; second, the measure; third, the tables; fourth, the scales." That is, you survey the country, the rule; you calculate its production, the measure; you know its population, the tables; and, lastly, you judge the quality or *valor*, the scales. "When this is done," says Sun, "you may begin to calculate the chances of victory or defeat."

IDEAL OPERATIONS.
 We could find no more admirable illustration of Sun's ideal army operations than the long fighting upon the Eastern war frontier. The army should be like a snake. "If you hit the head the tail will strike you. If you hit the tail the head will strike you. If you strike the middle head and tail will strike you together." Sun is not over careful of the rights of neutrals. I am afraid we are not either when we fulfil the conditions. "If we are strong ourselves," he says, "we need not struggle for favour of other States, nor are we careful of their rights." Sun is in entire accord with our policy of hunting out spies. When war is declared "he advises the rulers to prevent the passage of the spies." Conduct the business of the government with vigilance. The wily one says then "At first behave with the discretion of a maiden; then when the enemy gives an opening dart in like a rabbit." Sun has a whole chapter on spies and he warns the Government against stating secret service money. "Grudging slight expenses and salaries to spies is to remain in ignorance of the enemies' circumstances."

STORY OF THE ARMY.
 I have dealt so much with Sun that I have little space to deal with his equally wise but nobler rival Wu. Wu had to deal with emperors who talked of peace and prepared for war. Wen, lord of Wei, came to Wu saying, "I am a man of peace caring not for military affairs." Wu said, "Why do your words say not what is in your heart?" Wu asks ironically of this Prince of Peace why he made halberds 3 ft. long, and pikes 12 ft. long, and chariots which were neither beautiful to the eye nor light for the chase. These were the ancient correspondences to our modern strategic railways which carry no traffic in time of peace, and air chariots which do not drop down with costly ballet but with bombs. "I know not for what use my lord makes these things," comments the ironical Wu. "This kind of thing has always been in the world. Against a war of night brought on by ruthlessness and ambition, Wu nobly says 'might is overcome by humanity.' Wu is the righteous general and he believes in using moral as well as material forces. One piece of advice he gives is more difficult to-day than 2,000 years ago, because we have hidden the general staff. "Study the enemy's general to judge his ability."

It is all highly concentrated this ancient wisdom of Sun and Wu, but those who study their precepts will find there is really nothing in the art of warfare which has changed except its accidentals and its ignominious of

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CHINA ASSOCIATION.
ANNUAL MEETING IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 1st.
There was only a small attendance at the annual meeting of the China Association, held this afternoon at the P. and O. offices in Leadenhall Street. The war was affecting even that, and it was soon made known that it had affected also the activities of the Association during the year, to such an extent that the chief officers were to be re-elected in order to give them a run worth while.

Mr. F. Anderson presided, and there were also present Sir Walter Hillier, Sir Alfred Dent, Messrs. Byron Brennan, C.M.G., T. H. Whitehead, A. S. Garfit, J. Swire, H. W. Robertson, Edgar J. H. H. H. J. C. Jones, D. H. Macintosh, Leonard Kerr, John C. Bois, W. Thurlow Lay, H. Wilcockson, T. W. Richardson, Clement F. R. Allen, Paul H. King, A. G. Wood, C. H. Ross, R. Chatterton Wilcox, C. Selby Moore, G. Jamieson, R. H. Hill, George B. Dodwell, H. H. Joseph, D. C. Rutherford, F. J. Abbott, F. Salinger, William D. Little, J. C. Hanson, J. R. Michael, E. F. Carroll, J. S. Haskell, William Harwood, H. D. Stewart, F. G. Sale, W. H. Wickham, Herbert Springer, Ed. Cousin and H. C. Wilcox.

The Chairman said: "The report has been circulated to Members in advance. I need not, therefore, do more than refer to it in general terms. I would explain that our annual meeting is about a month later than usual this year, mainly owing to my Secretary, Mr. Wilcox, having had to carry on the work of his office single-handed; we have given leave of absence for service in the Army to his assistant, Mr. Lambert."

THE SAGACITY SHOWN BY THE PRESIDENT OF CHINA.

Notwithstanding the terrible struggle in which this country is engaged so close to our own doors, events in the Far East have by no means passed unnoticed. Whilst Western countries over an immense area are being shaken to their very foundations, China has had to deal with serious problems of her own, both internal and external. From time to time situations arose which might have resulted in disaster had weakness and irresolution been shown in dealing with them, but the discretion and ability with which her Government acted under trying conditions have enhanced its prestige, and have done much to inspire confidence in the present Chinese administration. It should be borne in mind that only a year ago the Government had not suppressed the notorious "White Wolf" disorder was widespread in many provinces—a kind of aftermath of the revolution, intrigue and conspiracy were rife in the Capital, many of the Provincial Governments hampered the Central Authority by obstructive tactics and by withholding supplies, whilst foreign relations in certain quarters were becoming complicated. In weak hands the affairs of the country would in all probability have drifted into chaos. Now whether it is true or not in ordinary times that "in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom," experience has shown once more, and not only in China, that at a time of national crisis it is essential for the welfare of the State to concentrate power in the hands of one national central authority. The great mass of the people of China quickly realized that patriotism and common-sense alike demanded that they should support the Government of Yuan-Shih-kai if disaster were to be averted, and the course of events has justified the wisdom of their decision. Disorder has been suppressed, legislation on conservative lines has been enacted, the authority of Peking over the Provinces has been re-established, judicious fiscal reforms have been inaugurated, and the first step towards the establishment of a permanent constitution has been taken in the promulgation of what is known as "The Constitutional Compact"—a translation of which interesting and important document will be found in the Report. Evidence of the confidence inspired by the Administration may be seen in the fact that two internal loans have been successfully floated in China at a time when the money markets of the Western world have been practically closed owing to the war. Concurrently with all this the foreign affairs of the country have been so handled that the danger of complications arising has been minimised, and we hope will be entirely averted. In the past year statesmen all over the world have had to bear a heavy burden of responsibility. The President of the Chinese Republic has been no exception to the general rule; few men in the whole world have had a more difficult and onerous rôle to fill, or have shown greater sagacity in dealing with difficulties.

JAPAN'S HIGH STANDARD OF HONOUR.

We have referred in the Report to the Japanese claims on China, which at one time gave rise to some uneasiness in this country owing to circumstantial reports appearing in the Press of the far-reaching character of some of the demands. British subjects both here and in the East, being friends of both countries, learned with great satisfaction of the conclusion of an Agreement between the two Governments. It is true that certain points are reserved for future discussion, but there is good reason to believe that Japan is well aware of the importance of the principles laid down in her Treaties, and that in any future discussion she will not depart from the policy she has repeatedly declared it her intention to uphold. At the siege of Kiaochow Japan gave a much-needed lesson in civility and humanity to Germany when she allowed ample time and opportunity for the women and children and non-combatants to leave the fortress before beginning the bombardment, and I think we may rely upon Japan maintaining the highest standard of honour in regard to any engagements to which she has attached her signature.

Members will have been glad to learn that the long outstanding question of Shanghai Settlement extension has at last been satisfactorily dealt with. Every friend of China hopes that the arrangement will result in the total disappearance of the friction which so often prevailed in the relations between the Municipality and the Local Chinese Authorities. The Chinese are as deeply interested as foreigners in the prosperity of Shanghai, and they have now an opportunity of working together in friendly co-operation for the general welfare which may prove invaluable, if they will only take advantage of it in the right spirit.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

You will notice in the Appendix a lengthy correspondence on the subject of trading with the enemy—a matter which is still under discussion. The Committee believe that in the line they have taken up they have the support not only of all British subjects in China, but that an overwhelming majority in this country of those who have considered the question also agree with them. Apart altogether from German hatred of England, apart from German fiendish brutality in war, apart from the fact that it has been necessary to expel Germans from Singapore and Hongkong, apart from the virulent and mischievous propaganda they have carried on against us in China, from the fact that German merchants in Shanghai have collectively resolved to do everything in their power to injure British interests in China, from pitiable incidents like their celebration in Tientsin of the sinking of the *Luftania* carried on until 5 o'clock in the morning, and apart from the natural repugnance to having any dealings with the enemies of our country, we think it is bad policy in our own interests to help Germans to maintain their commercial position in China, as we have been doing for the last ten months. The Board of Trade has expressed the opinion that in the national interest it is undesirable that British subjects should trade with Germans in China, during the war; the Prize Court at Alexandria has decided that as Germans in China are only amenable to German law, they cannot claim a neutral domicile in that country, but are in the same legal position as Germans resident in German territory; yet, under the Trading with the Enemy Act, British subjects are not only permitted, but the declared "desirability" notwithstanding, they are almost encouraged to trade with German firms in China on the plea that a German is not an enemy if he lives outside German territory, Germans have gone so far in the past as to claim that their concessions in China are German territory, but our law ignores their claim. The arguments in favour of permitting trading with alien enemies in China are mainly:—

- 1.—That our Allies have not prohibited their nationals from trading with Germans.
- 2.—That German trade-marks on British goods would lose their value if they were withdrawn from the Chinese market, and that therefore British goods shipped under those German marks would lose their value.
- 3.—That the same volume of trade with China could not be carried on if German firms were prohibited from getting supplies in England, as British firms alone could not overtake the whole British trade with China.

As regards our Allies not co-operating, the Committee at first agreed that this might be a disadvantage to some British shipping and banking interests but, of late, freights have advanced enormously, and there has been more difficulty in

getting ships to carry the cargo than in getting cargo to fill the ships, so that the objection no longer has the same weight that it formerly may have had. Further, we notice that France has recently prohibited trading with the enemy in China. The French have no enemies.

As to the other reasons, it may be quite true that German trade-marks would lose their value if withdrawn from the Chinese market, but if buyers in China could not get British goods under German trade-marks they would soon get the goods they wanted under British marks. From the strong representations made by all our branches in China, we are quite satisfied that there is no sound foundation for the statement that British firms are not capable of taking over the whole British trade with China without the participation in it of German firms. There would, perhaps, be some change in the method of carrying on the trade, but it would be a healthy change, and one beneficial to British interests generally in China.

Quite recently some very remarkable and interesting information has been received by us about the way in which German trade has been conducted in China, but the information has not been thoroughly investigated and I am unable to lay it before you to-day. The Committee will deal with the matter, and perhaps at some later date it will be able to communicate further information to you on this subject.

The Committee hope that in the light of later information the present Government may see their way to take more whole-hearted action in connection with trading with the enemy in China than appeared advisable to their predecessors. You will see in the Report that we have taken a hand in correcting the misrepresentations spread in China by our enemies, and we hope the Chinese translation of our pamphlet will be widely circulated.

Before concluding I would offer our condolence to those of our Members at home and in China who have suffered irreparable losses and have to endure prolonged anxiety from this terrible war. Some of our number have been called upon to make the heaviest sacrifices, and I hope it may be some little consolation to those in far-distant China to know that their old friends at home feel deep and heartfelt sympathy with them. (Applause.)

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. George B. Dodwell, the report and accounts were received and adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Byron Brennan, Mr. George Jamieson, C.M.G., was re-elected President with acclamation.

Mr. Jamieson proposed, and Mr. C. H. Ross seconded, the reelection of Mr. F. Anderson as Chairman of Committee; of Mr. R. H. Hill as vice-chairman; and Mr. R. C. Wilcox as hon. treasurer. This was agreed to.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. F. J. Abbott, the General Committee was elected as follows:

Chairman, Incheape, of Strathgairn, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E. Sir Thomas Jackson, Bt. Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil C. Smith, P.C., Sir T. Sutherland, G.C.M.G., Sir Walter Hillier, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., Sir Claude Macdonald, Sir Charles Dudgeon, Mr. F. Anderson, Mr. John C. Bois, Mr. Byron Brennan, C.M.G., Mr. F. Cornes, Mr. Geo. B. Dodwell, Mr. R. S. Gaudry, C.B., Mr. W. Harwood, Mr. J. S. Haskell, Mr. R. H. Hill, Mr. G. Jamieson, C.M.G., Mr. H. D. Jones, Mr. H. H. Joseph, Mr. W. D. Little, Mr. C. Selby Moore, Mr. H. W. Robertson, Mr. C. H. Ross, Mr. D. C. Rutherford, Mr. Charles V. Sale, Mr. F. Salinger, Mr. Gerstom Stewart, M.P., Mr. H. D. Stewart, Mr. W. M. Strachan, Mr. A. M. Townsend, Mr. T. H. Whitehead, Mr. R. Chatterton Wilcox, and Mr. A. G. Wood.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. J. C. Hanson wanted to know whether any further reply had been received from the Foreign Office to the letter of the Committee in reference to the decision of the Prize Court at Alexandria as to trading with Germans in China. Could the Committee give the names of British firms who were still trading with the enemy? If not, could they give an assurance that none of the members of such unpatriotic firms were on the Committee that was being elected at that meeting?

Mr. H. Salinger said it seemed to him that as the Government had expressed the opinion that it was undesirable to trade with the enemy in China, and yet he and others had every reason to believe some British firms were so trading with the enemy in China, stronger measures should be taken. He was sure that British firms could do all that was needed. There was certainly no reason to fear about the impact of Chinese goods for British firms they could certainly ship everything produced in China that was wanted here. (Applause.) Stronger pressure was wanted definitely to prohibit trading with Germans in China.

Mr. F. G. Sale asked whether the attitude of Japan on this matter was known.

The Chairman said the Committee had received no official reply from the Foreign Office as to the Alexandria judgment. They had had an official reply, but it was their policy not to discuss matters until they had not so far as they knew, any members who were trading with the enemy. They hoped none were doing so, but they had no means of answering that direct question with positiveness. They had done all they could to bring this matter to the attention of the Foreign Office and they had attended a meeting at the Board of Trade at which the matter was exhaustively discussed with representatives of the various Chambers of Commerce and others connected with the Foreign Office. If Mr. Salinger or any other member had anything to offer in the way of a definite suggestion as to how to secure a stoppage of such trading the Committee would gladly consider it. As to the attitude of Japan, they had no direct information, but they understood that the British Government was endeavouring to get the Allies to unite on this matter.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman on the motion of Sir Walter Hillier.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth in their weekly share report dated June 30th, 1915, state:—The local market during the few days which have elapsed since the issue of our last report on the 25th instant has ruled firm with a good enquiry for most stocks, and business has again been curtailed only by the comparative scarcity of sellers. Prices in some instances show further improvement, and the prevailing tone at the close of the half-year is one of strength and promise. London stocks have not been dealt in locally during the interval, and beyond a decline in Shells to 80/- ex dividend (middle price) we have no alteration in quotations to report. Bar Silver is quoted to-day at 22½d. Sterling T.T. at 1/9 5-16, and Shanghai T.T. at 78½. Tin has advanced in London to £171.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been sold locally at 88½, and further shares are required for at 88½.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been booked in small lots at 88½ and 9000, and more are required for at the former rate. Cantons are unchanged with buyers at 8365, North China are quiet at 170, and Yangtze firm with probable buyers at 8240, ex 73.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Chinas have improved to 814 with sales and buyers, and Hongkongs are in request at 8365, but without business to report.

SHIPPING.—Douglases have continued to advance and can now be placed at 84½ cash. Sales have been effected at this, and also at 855/56 August and 850/57 September. China and Manilas were firmer with buyers at 85, Star Farries were quiet with sellers at 837, and Steamboats quiet with advances to a buying rate of 8100 with sales at this, and for August delivery at 8107 and 8105.

OLDS.—Shells are somewhat easier at a middle quotation of 86/- ex dividend in London, and sellers locally at 88/- ex dividend. Langkats are not materially changed and close with buyers in the North at 40.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have steadily improved to 3118 with sales and buyers, and are also in request at rather better than equivalent rates forward. Luzons after a further advance to 836½ close with sellers at 836.

MINING.—No business has transpired in this section, and rates are unchanged and more or less nominal.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have sold at 863 and close in request at this rate, also for forward delivery. Kowloon Wharves after advancing to 87½ with sales, are weaker again with sellers at 87½. Shanghai Docks at 811, and Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves at 81, all nominal.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands close firm with buyers at 1008, West Point at 871, and Kowloon Lands at 840, but shares are still unobtainable at these rates. Central Estates are quiet at 1000 and Humphreys' Estates weak with sellers at 86.00. Hongkong Hotels continue in request, but are unobtainable at 811½.

COTTON MILLS.—On the completion of the Shanghai Settlement, Fwos have jumped to a buying rate of 171, Shanghai Cottons are wanted at 171, 98, and Kung Yiks at 171, 13.00. Hongkongs have sold at 87½, and are in further request.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have sold and are wanted at 86.85. Hongkong Trams have advanced to 85 ex dividend. Electricities to 840, and Union Water Boats to 171, all with buyers. There are sellers of China Lights at 84, China Providents at 84, Ropes at 826½ and Watsons at 86.80.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES CO., LTD.—The general managers of this company announce to shareholders that owing to the stranding of their vessel, and the consequent heavy cost of the repairs, the vessel has been sold in her damaged condition for a price which, after paying all the company's expenses and liabilities, will, it is feared leave little, if any, return to shareholders.

AMERICAN COMPETITION IN CHINA.

A correspondent in China, who has been for a number of years in the direct, or semi-direct, employ of German firms in the Far East and at home, writes to *Eastern Engineering*:—"I have made a solemn resolve that, so far as in me lies, I will not raise a finger to push the sale of anything German, certainly as long as the war lasts, and only afterwards after using every possible endeavour to effect a sale with British or even American goods. I was particularly interested in reading the leading article in the January issue of your paper, on the meeting of the British Engineers' Association, and the speech then made by the chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Wilfred Stokes. I feel certain that any Englishman who is working in the East will agree that some action such as is proposed by Mr. Stokes, is absolutely essential, firstly, to enable us to maintain our position; secondly, to meet American competition; and lastly, to capture the trade out here of which the Germans have already secured such a large and growing portion. My own opinion is that the competition of America is going to prove the most serious problem, since the whole of South China is permeated through and through by American influences. Thousands of young Chinese have already been educated in the States, and have returned bearing many evidences of their training, not the least noticeable being a strong leaning towards all articles of American manufacture, the strength of their convictions in clothing and footwear visibly manifest in whatever as to the source from which they have sprung. For every letter I get from English manufacturers I receive a dozen from the States, couched in the peculiar phraseology and style which seems common to all Yankee manufacturers, but which, nevertheless brings their products before me, but I would welcome far more warmly similar communications from the old country."

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LONDON CUTTER.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1915.

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THE WAR.

BRITISH SUCCESSES IN GALLIPOLI.

GERMANS ENTER RUSSIA.

FRENCH PROGRESS CONTINUES.

WAR CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND.

MORE RECRUITS WANTED.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH SUCCESSES IN GALLIPOLI.

AN EXTENSIVE ADVANCE.

London, July 1st.
General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that the British advanced on Monday a thousand yards, and took five lines of trenches in Gallipoli, westward of the Saghirdere ravine.
Two trenches were also taken eastward of the ravine.
The Gurkhas pressed forward under the cliffs and captured an important knoll due westward of Krithia.
The enemy counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.
The results attained were beyond the limit of the advance originally contemplated.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

LATER.
"The men leapt from the trenches like a pack of hounds pouring out of cover, and raced across and took the fort most brilliantly." Thus General Sir Ian Hamilton describes the Border Regiment's storming of the Boomerang redoubt on Monday. The little fort was strongly situated in the Saghirdere ravine, and had long been a source of trouble. This graphic episode was part of the operations at the southern end of the Gallipoli Peninsula, and the plan was to advance the line south eastward of Krithia, pivoting on a point a mile from the sea, and after moving forward to the extreme left for half a mile establishing a new line facing east on the ground thus gained. This entailed the capture in succession of two lines of Turkish trenches eastward of Saghirdere, and five lines of trenches westward, and simultaneously the Austro-Slavians in their northward theatre co-operated by a vigorous demonstration.
The action at Saghirdere opened at 6 a.m. with a bombardment by heavy guns in which the French rendered most valuable assistance. The field artillery, at 10.40 a.m. opened fire, cutting the wire in front of the Turkish lines. The effect on the enemy's trench near the sea was very great. The very accurate fire of the warships, *Talbot*, *Scorpion* and *Volcan* here subdued the enemy's gunfire, and the Border Regiment, twenty-five minutes, later gained their success at Boomerang redoubt after special bombardment with trench mortars. The artillery bombardment increased in intensity till eleven, when the range was lengthened and the infantry advanced with great dash. The whole line of three trenches westward of Saghirdere were captured with little opposition. The trenches were full of dead Turks, and many were buried in the banked mud. A hundred prisoners were taken in them.
The Royal Scots, eastward of the ravine, made a fine attack, capturing two lines of trenches which was their objective, but the remainder of this Brigade, their flight, met with severe opposition and were unable to advance.
The Royal Fusiliers led the Brigade in the second phase of the attack westward of the ravine at 11.30. The Brigade advanced with great steadiness and resolution through the trenches already captured and across the open, taking two more lines of trenches, and reached the objective allotted to them, the Lancashire Fusiliers inclining half-right and forming a line to connect with our new position eastward of the ravine. Our northernmost objective was now attained, but the Gurkhas went beyond and captured their knoll. They then fortified and held during the night.
We re-attacked the small portion of trenches which remained uncaptured on the right, but the enemy held to them stubbornly. Supported by machine-gun and artillery a party of Turks at night-time penetrated from the flank between two lines of captured trenches. They were subjected to machine-gun fire at daybreak and suffered heavily. The survivors surrendered.
All engaged did well, but the chief factor in the success was the splendid attack by the 29th Division, whose conduct on this and this previous occasions was beyond praise.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A FRENCH ADVANCE.

PARIS, July 1st.
3.25 a.m.
An official communiqué states: Since the success on June 21st the French in Gallipoli have only been engaged in isolated actions destined for the consolidation and extension of their gains. They have also occupied several more trenches, and dug saps connecting the conquered works with lines previously held. Several enemy counter-attacks were repulsed.
The British Left, on June 27th obtained a great success, storming four Turkish lines and advancing a thousand yards. An enemy counter-attack at night was wiped out.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS CROSS INTO RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

AMSTERDAM, June 29th.
A German communiqué says: Pursuing the enemy, we repulsed the Russians along the entire front from Halicz across the Gnilalpa. Further north the Austrians and Germans reached the regions of Przemyśl, on the Gnilalpa, and Komonka, on the Bug. Below Kamionka the Russians retired behind the Bug, not waiting our attack.
The Russians yesterday were resisting at Mostywlki, 50 kilometres north of Lemberg, and also to the north-east and west of Tomassow. We are thus now in Russian territory. Under our pressure the enemy is beginning to evacuate his positions on the Taneff and the Lower San.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE CONTINUES.

PETROGRAD, July 1st.
An official communiqué states that the enemy's offensive between the rivers Vistula and Bug, on the front Zamosc-Bolsh, continues. We repulsed the attacks on the Bug and the Gnilalpa on Monday and Tuesday.
Noticing the enemy crossing the Dniester near Halicz we took the offensive, and threw back the enemy, capturing several hundred prisoners.

RUSSIA'S NATIONAL UNITY.

TSAR'S FIRM FAITH IN HER INEXHAUSTIBLE STRENGTH.

PETROGRAD, June 30th.
Expressions of the utmost determination have been received from Russians in all parts of the country to devote their strength to equipping the Army.
The Tsar, in an Imperial Rescript, says: "I derive from this national unity an unshakable assurance of a brilliant future. The prolonged war calls ever for fresh efforts. The enemy must be crushed; otherwise peace is impossible. I have a firm faith in the inexhaustible strength of Russia, and that Russians will solve the national problem of satisfying the needs of our valiant Army." The Rescript also announces that Parliament would resume in August to hear the voice of the country.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, July 1st.
3.25 a.m.
The evening communiqué states that after ceaseless bombardment for three days the Germans in Argonne attacked twice and were repulsed. They re-attacked and succeeded in regaining a footing in a section of the French lines near Bagatelle. Elsewhere they were thrown back after a violent fight.
There have been artillery duels on the banks of the Yser, north of Arras. There is a calm between the Oise and Argonne.

FRENCH PROGRESSING.

PARIS, June 30th.
5.35 p.m.
The French have made further slight progress in the battle of Arras. The Germans developed a new attack at Metzeral at two in the morning, but this was easily defeated.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN WARSHIPS BOMBARD WINDAU.

DRIVEN OFF BY RUSSIAN DESTROYERS.

PETROGRAD, July 1st.
An official communiqué states that a squadron of German warships, including a coast battleship and four light cruisers, and several destroyers, bombarded Windau and attempted landings which were repulsed.
An enemy destroyer was sunk by a mine. Our destroyers engaged the enemy cruisers and destroyers who were protecting the operations against Windau from the north, and forced them to retreat.

NAVAL BRAVERY.

AN AFFAIR IN THE DANUBE.

LONDON, June 30th.
The Distinguished Service Order (naval) has been conferred upon Lieut. Commander C. L. Kerr for a gallant affair in the Danube on April 21st and 22nd, when, with a British picket boat, he reconnoitred Austrian monitors at night-time and torpedoed one under the most heavy fire. The enterprise was boldly and skillfully conducted.
Gunner W. Long, who fired the torpedo, receives a Distinguished Service Cross.

SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

SUGAR LADEN VESSEL SUNK.

LONDON, July 1st.
Twenty of the crew of the steamer *Scottish Monarch*, which was torpedoed in the morning when sixty miles south of Queenstown, were picked up and landed at Waterford.
The *Scottish Monarch* was a 7,500 ton boat, and was laden with sugar consigned to Manchester.
It is believed that the rest of the crew are safe.

THREE NORWEGIAN SHIPS SUNK.

The *U 99* sank the Norwegian ship *Cambus Kenneth*, from the United States for the Mersey, and also the Norwegian barque *Coreya*. Both were sunk southward of Cork. The submarine took off eight of the former crew who were Germans, and the rest were landed.
The Norwegian steamer *Gjess* was submerged off the Tyne.

BRITAIN'S BLOCKADE.

FACILITATING TRADE OF NEUTRALS.

LONDON, July 1st.
Great Britain, in seeking to facilitate trade and to remove neutrals from grievances arising out of the British blockade, has already made friendly arrangements with Holland and Switzerland, and has now sent a Commission to Stockholm to discuss a similar scheme with Sweden.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INTENSE ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

ROME, June 30th.
Persistent rains continue to hamper operations, which are mostly confined to intense artillery actions.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MEETING WAR CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, June 30th.
The salient point in Mr. Asquith's speech at the Guildhall was that the expenditure for the year would approach a thousand millions of pounds. How could this unprecedented drain be met? The answer was national economy. The conditions of the trade balance also afforded ground, not for anxiety, but for serious thought. In the first five months of the year our imports increased by 32½ millions, and exports decreased by 73½ millions. That meant that for twelve months our indebtedness to other countries would amount to £260,000,000. That could be counteracted, however, by reducing all unnecessary personal expenditure on imported articles like tea, sugar, wine, petrol, and also on goods manufactured in Great Britain which could be exported.

BRITISH PRISONERS FROM GERMANY.

ACCORDED A GREAT RECEPTION.

LONDON, June 30th.
The British prisoners from Germany, upon arrival in the Thames, were accorded a most rousing welcome. The steamers sounded their sirens, and there was cheering from the shore. The soldiers were able to be on deck and they replied enthusiastically.

MUNITIONS MACHINE WORKING SATISFACTORILY.

LONDON, June 30th.
The enrolment of voluntary munition workers is most satisfactory, and the success of the scheme is assured.
Further concessions by Mr. Lloyd George to the Labour Party include an additional safeguard for the restoration of Trade Union restrictions after the war.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR LOAN.

AN IMPORTANT STEP.

LONDON, June 30th.
In the House of Commons, an important step was taken in connection with the War Loan, Mr. McKenna introducing the Bill in the afternoon to enable the trustees to borrow sufficient money to purchase the war loan and thus convert the securities they now held. He pointed out that the trustees would be able, after conversion, to sell enough of the loan to cover the money borrowed.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S GENEROSITY.

LONDON, June 30th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna announced that the Eastern Telegraph Company had practically offered to telegraph, free of charge, the full terms of the war loan and prospectus to places within their sphere. (Cheers.) This offer the Government gratefully accepted, and steps would be taken to make the terms known in other parts of the Empire.

SUCCESS OF WAR LOAN.

LONDON, June 30th.
Among to-day's large contributions to the War Loan are the London County Council, who subscribe over a million pounds, and the Prudential Assurance Company who subscribe three millions.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

A WARNING.

LONDON, June 30th.
Meyer Gerhardt, in an article in a Berlin magazine, warns the Germans not to mistake the serious feelings of Americans, and says that the misunderstanding between the two countries must be adjusted, as their friendship is too precious to lose.
The *Lokalanzeiger* rejoices to gather from Meyer Gerhardt's article that the German Government is about to answer the American Note in the most conciliatory manner.

WELSH MINERS DISPUTE SETTLED.

LONDON, July 1st.
The South Wales miners' dispute has been settled as the result of a visit to Cardiff of a deputation from the Government, headed by Mr. Henderson.

GALLANTRY IN FRANCE.

LONDON, July 1st.
A *Gazette* contains a list of over five hundred names of those who have been awarded Distinguished Conduct Medals in France for conspicuous gallantry and zeal. There have been many stirring episodes in connection with all arms.

BRITISH AIRMAN KILLED.

LONDON, July 1st.
Flight Sub-Lieutenant L. Watson has been killed near Eastbourne. He started on a long distance flight. The villagers heard an explosion and the machine crashed to the ground.

FURTHER RECRUITING NECESSARY.

LONDON, June 30th.
Lord Kitchener speaks at the Guildhall on the 9th inst. He will explain that further recruiting is necessary to maintain the British front at a maximum strength.

GUARDING AMERICAN VESSELS.

NEW YORK, June 30th.
The American Government is now notifying the German Admiralty of the time of departure of every passenger ship, and the hours at which they are likely to traverse the war zone, in order to prevent attacks on American vessels.

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, July 1st.
The Revenue of the United Kingdom for the past quarter was £31,297,136, an increase of £10,706,450. Treasury receipts, including the proceeds of loans and Treasury Bills, amounted to £291,170,433. The expenditure for the quarter chargeable against revenue was £258,472,952.

INDIAN CONSOLIDATION BILL.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

LONDON, June 30th.
The report of the Joint Select Committee upon the Indian Consolidation Bill has been issued. It says that the Committee made amendments for the purpose of bringing the Bill into closer conformity with the existing law, or simplifying the form of the law without altering the substance. These are detailed in appendix A. Other amendments are suggested which clear up the ambiguities of the existing law or confirm constitutional practice, or remove in-operative provisions, and the Committee recommends that these amendments, as well as certain other amendments of a minor character affecting administrative convenience, should be considered at a later stage by Parliament. These are comprised in appendix B. The Committee are unanimous in all their decisions, and express their deep obligation to Mr. Roberts M.P., Sir C. P. Herbert, Sir T. W. Holderness, Sir M. D. Chalmers, Sir S. G. Sale, Sir H. H. Shepherd, and Mr. F. G. Wigley, of the India Bill. The latter was the draftsman of the Bill.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRAVERY IN THE FIELD.

FURTHER AWARDS OF V. C.'S.

LONDON, June 30th.
The following Victoria Crosses have been awarded:—
LANCE CORPORAL D. FINLAY, 2nd. Black Watch.
He led a bombing party at Rue-de-bois on May 5th, consisting of twelve men who fought with the greatest gallantry till ten had fallen. Finlay then ordered the two survivors to crawl back and himself went to the assistance of the wounded men and rescued them from the fire swept ground.
PRIVATE J. LYNN, 2nd. Lancashire Fusiliers.
At Ypres on May 2nd, when the Germans were advancing behind poison gas, and although almost overcome with fumes, he handled his machine-gun in the most effective manner. He raised the machine-gun higher up the parapet to obtain the most effective fire, thus checked further advance. The deed had a fine effect on his comrades under the most trying circumstances. Lynn died from gas on the following day.

CORPORAL J. RIPLEY, 1st. Black Watch.
At Rue-de-bois on May 9th he was the first man in the battalion to ascend the enemy's parapet from which he directed the men to the gaps in the German entanglements, and then led his section through the breach to the second trench. Here Riple, with a few men, established himself, blocking both flanks and arranging a fire position which he continued to defend until all his men had fallen, and he himself was badly wounded in the head.
CORPORAL C. SHARP, 2nd. Lincolnshire.
At Rougesbanes on May 9th he was in charge of a blocking party, and was the first to reach the enemy's position, using bombs in the most determined manner. He himself cleared fifty yards of the trench and was then joined by four others and took another 250 yards of trench.
LIEUTENANT J. G. SMYTH, Londonderry Rifles.
With a bombing party of ten men at Richborough on May 18th he voluntarily conveyed 90 bombs within twenty yards of the enemy's position over exceptionally dangerous ground after two other parties had failed. Lieut. Smyth succeeded in taking the bombs to the desired position, assisted by two other men, the other eight being killed or wounded. They had to swim a stream exposed throughout to Hovitzers, shrapnel, machine-gun and rifle fire.
JEMADAN MIN DAST, 56th. Cokes Rifles.
He led a platoon with great gallantry at Ypres on April 24th and afterwards collected various parties of the Regiment when no British officers were left, and commanded them till a retirement was ordered. He subsequently displayed remarkable bravery in helping to rescue eight British and Indian officers under a most heavy fire.
LANCE-CORPORAL W. ANGUS, 8th Highland Light Infantry.
He voluntarily left a trench at Givonchy on June 6th under very heavy bomb and rifle fire, and rescued a wounded officer who was within a few yards of the enemy. Angus had no chance whatever of escaping the enemy's fire, and sustained forty wounds from bombs, some very serious.

SERGEANT MAJOR F. BARTER, Welsh Fusiliers.
When in the first line of the German trenches at Festubert on May 16th he called for volunteers to enable him to extend our line, and with the eight men who responded he bombed the German position and captured three officers, 120 men and 500 yards of trenches. Subsequently he found out eleven of the enemy's mine heads.

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FAILURE OF AUSTRIAN HARVEST.

ZURICH, June 30th.
Austrian official returns admit the failure of the barley and oats harvest, while wheat and rye may be fair. Hay is extremely bad. In Hungary the harvest is somewhat favourable, although the grain in many districts is greatly damaged by the intense heat and drought.

COTTON OPERATIVES AND COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

LONDON, June 28th.
The Cotton Operatives' Societies have decided to remain outside the scope of the Munitions Bills, but are prepared to discuss how far they can go by voluntary action without accepting compulsory arbitration. Mr. Henderson (President of the Board of Education), on behalf of Mr. Runciman (President of the Board of Trade) day received representatives of the Societies to discuss their attitude.

PORTUGAL AND THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, June 26th.
The participation of Portugal in the European war on the side of the Entente is now probable. The new Ministry in Lisbon has expressed a renewal of its sympathy with the cause of the Allies.

ANTI-JEWISH DISTURBANCES IN GEORGIA.

WASHINGTON, June 26th.
As a result of threatened anti-Jewish disturbances in Georgia on Saturday all the nearby beer saloons were ordered closed and special constables were sworn in to maintain the peace and protect persons of the Hebrew persuasion.

PRESIDENT WILSON TAKES VACATION.

WASHINGTON, June 26th.
President Woodrow Wilson has arrived in Cornish on vacation. During his stay he will take up the consideration of the British, Mexican and German questions.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, June 23rd.

POLITICAL SHUFFLE.
The event of the week has been the issue of the Presidential Mandate of Sunday last, which cashiered and dismissed Chang Hu from his positions as Director of the Salt Administration and Vice-Minister of Finance, and suspended Yi Kung Cho from his position as Vice-Minister of Communications. The news of their dismissal fell like a bombshell in Chinese and foreign circles in the capital. Few people need to be told that this is the old, old story of impeachments and party manoeuvring. According to the Mandate, Chang Hu has been found guilty of the gravest malpractices that in other circumstances and in other men would be punishable by death, but in the quaint phraseology of the writer of the mandate, his great merits are remembered and procure for him the leniency of the President who, instead of ordering his trial and punishment, has banished him to the Szechuan marshes.

On reading the impeachment of Chang Hu with its recital of his many offences it is difficult to restrain the thought that this is another instance of Satan reproving sin. I do not mean to suggest that every official is guilty of corruption, but nevertheless, no one is immune from the possibility of having all kinds of charges brought against him.

While there is a tendency to believe that there is some truth in the charges brought against the late director of the Salt Administration, there is a very decided opinion that he has been treated with great harshness, not to say injustice. He was convicted and punished without a trial. He had the opportunity of refuting the charges made against him, and the hope that Chinese judicial procedure was becoming more enlightened has consequently been disappointed. Of course it is impossible wholly to accept the theory that Chang Hu is being punished for his sins of commission and omission, and the belief that he is the victim of the perpetual party intrigue which goes on in every yamen in China will be more generally accepted. In this instance it looks as if the Anhui party had gained the ascendancy, but those who know Liang Shih Yi have little fear of his power or influence being restricted, and in a little time we may expect to see him come up smiling again with results discomfiting to his opponents.

When the dismissal was first announced, it was thought by many that Sir Richard Dane, with whom Chang Hu had worked in harmonious relations almost since the organisation of the Salt Administration, would disapprove of the change and would certainly disapprove of Mr. Kung Shichan as his successor, but I am informed that Sir Richard appears to view the matter with characteristic complacency. Neither has the expected objections on the part of the Quintuple Group Banks materialised.

I understand that Yi Kung-cho, who is suspended from his office as Vice-Minister of Communications, on account of suspected complicity in the maturation of the funds of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, is not quite in the same plight as Chang Hu, and it is not within the bounds of possibility that he will be re-instated in his office. Should this come about, it may be taken as an indication that Liang Shih Yi has come into his own again.

BOYCOTT.
The anti-Japanese sentiment continues here. There is no apparent organisation of the movement, but the fact remains that Chinese have ceased to patronise Japanese merchants or to purchase Japanese goods. The obvious motive is the promotion of native industries, and not to visit the displeasure of the Chinese upon their friends of the Island Empire. The movement is so admirably conducted that it affords the Japanese Government no legitimate cause for diplomatic representations in Peking, but whether the movement be lasting or not, it is apparent that the Japanese are being very heavily hurt. Whether Chinese industries will be materially advanced as the result of this campaign remains to be seen, but it is very significant that in government circles and in commercial circles there is a new keen desire to start all kinds of new industries and to proceed as quickly as possible to the development of the vast resources of the country.

PERSONAL.
Mr. W. W. Gray, first secretary of the Russian Legation, leaves for home to-night on a three months' vacation. He is one of the most popular members of the diplomatic corps, and he will be greatly missed during his absence.

Mr. C. W. Cook, a gentleman employed in the Chinese Government service and a member of the British Peking Volunteers, is also a passenger by the same Siberian train. He proceeds to England in order to join the British Army.

Last night the members of the International Recreation Club had their annual dinner in the Wagons-Lits Hotel. His Excellency Mr. Chow Tze Chih, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, presided over a gathering which numbered about fifty, and made a very happy speech, commenting upon the usefulness of the Club in providing a place where foreigners of all nationalities and Chinese could meet upon terms of equality on the tennis court. It was interesting to note at this gathering as indicative of British influence that fully one-third of those present were British subjects.

MASONIC.
An attempt to introduce Freemasonry to the capital is about to be made. It is intended that the proposed lodge shall be international in character, and this aim is emphasised at the beginning by the fact that the three men associated with the active promotion are respectively American, British and Chinese, which should be regarded as fairly representative. I hear that there are good prospects of high influential support being accorded to the movement.

Mr S. M. Joseph J. Lambert Mr & Mrs Vanden P

